Mr. Nagappa Chetty.—

Toll-gates are introduced with a view to improve roads out of the money collected. Can the Government hold out a promise to abolish all toll-gates when the petrol tax is introduced?

Dewan.—

Frontier toll-gates and bridge toll-gates are necesssary.

Mr. Sanjiviah.—

Does the Government know that the non-officials on the Toll-Gate Committee are interested parties in virtue of their office?

Dewan.—

The policy of Government is to reduce the number of toll-gates as far as possible.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Has not the British Road Committee recommended the abolition of toll-gates and has it not been accepted by the Government of India?

Revenue Commissioner.—

No. They have said that a road fund should be created. On the question of the abolition of toll-gates, the Government of India have passed no orders.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(*Contd*).

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that though there had been improvements in the State in every respect, yet Government had not bestowed adequate attention on the question of the wide diffusion of education. In all administrations, University education was only optional and not obligatory, whereas in Mysore it was quite the reverse. He made this statement because the University grant had increased by 50 per cent during the last 10 years, which was not the case with regard to primary education, in spite of the levy of education cess. In Travancore and Cochin, 60 per cent of the State revenues was being set apart for education and no education cess was levied; whereas in Mysore not even 30 per cent of the State Revenue was being spent on education even with the education cess.

Another defect was that though the cess was collected throughout the State, only 5,000 villages out of 16,000 were given schools. He did not also see the reasonableness of Government demanding half the contribution for each school building in addition to the cess and spending a part of the cess funds on other than primary education. He insisted that arrangements should be made forthwith for opening a school in every Village Panchayet in the first instance and later to give a school to every village. He also said that the cess collected from a Panchayet should be spent only within the jurisdiction of that Panchayet for education, and Government should start the schools first and then ask for contribution from the people, if funds were inadequate.

With regard to grants for school buildings, he deplored that large sums had been allowed to lapse year after year, the chief reason being inordinate delay in the selection of sites and construction of buildings. It was a pity that for a mere technical objection, grants graciously sanctioned by His Highness's Government should be allowed to lapse. Government were quite aware of the fact that in several places schools were held in chattrams and mantaps and that there was much inconvenience felt for want of suitable buildings. He hoped that Government would issue suitable instructions in the matter.

As regards the Inspectorate for primary education, he said that the members of the backward communities were not adequately represented on it. There might be one or two men of these communities in the whole cadre but they too, according to recent orders, would be placed in charge of schools, their places being occupied by senior men of the forward community.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government were endeavouring to increase the strength of the non-Brahmin Assistant Inspectors in rural areas.

Continuing, MR. MALLIAH said that the present grant for Village Panchayets was quite inadequate and suggested that the posts of Panchayet Inspectors might be abolished and their work transferred to Sheikdars under the supervision of District Economic Superintendents who had not at present sufficient work. The savings thus effected might be utilised for village improvement works.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the Panchayets had their own resources to the extent of 16 lakhs and that the Government contribution was merely as an aid to the better working of the Panchayets.

MR. MALLIAH replied that out of Rs. 16 lakhs, more than 50 per cent remained uncollected and that the Panchayets were in a bad way in consequence.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the question of releasing the Panchayet Inspectors and utilising the savings as grant to the Panchayets was under the consideration of Government.

Under Excise, MR. MALLIAH said that the grant of 2,000 rupees made for temperance work was quite insufficient. Unless a certain jurisdiction was prescribed for vending liquor and the shops in the rest of the area abolished there was absolutely no use of temperance propaganda. The location of the shops near residential quarters and in the jatras, places a temptation in the way of men, women and even children to take to drinking. It is therefore necessary to remove these shops far off from residential limits. Though the request for the abolition of the shops was repeatedly pressed for consideration, nothing had been done so far in that direction. He cited Adichunchungiri as an example and said that though the Dewan had promised to abolish the shop there, license had been issued for it in the current year also.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY expressed his thanks to Government for the more satisfactory and clearer presentation of the budget than was the case last year. The Government had declared, he said, that the next year's budget was a surplus budget. But some held the view that it was not so since the Government had drawn upon the Reserves for meeting the Capital expenditure. To this charge Government might perhaps reply that instead of having cash reserves they were having Irrigation Reserve, Famine Reserve, and so on. What he would submit was that instead of drawing upon the Reserves, Government might endeavour to reduce expenditure under some heads and use the savings for improvement works. Moreover, it was not wisdom to draw more funds from the Reserves than were actually required to balance the budget. He said that the interest on the Famine Interest Fund to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs had been credited to the receipt side just to show that the deficit was only Rs. 15 lakhs whereas it was actually 18 lakhs.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the actual position was in no way affected by a change in the presentation. The Government decided that 10 lakhs of rupees including the interest on the Famine Reserve should be granted

annually from general revenues for irrigation works. If the receipt of three lakhs had not been brought on the revenue side, the Government grant from the ordinary revenues would have been shown as only seven lakhs and the outlay of 3 lakhs chargeable to the interest on Famine Reserve shown as deduct expenditure from Reserves. That did not make any difference in the actual grant.

MR. PUTTASWAMY said that this position could have been made clear instead of showing the interest first on the revenue side and then presenting it to the irrigation works. It could have been straightaway taken to the irrigation side.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO said that the interest in question should have been shown under interest on investments and not in the revenue account.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH observed that the figures given on page 6 of the budget showed that interest on Government Securities had gone down by 35 lakhs and that on other securities by 26 lakhs. The Financial Secretary did not state what these securities were that disappeared from the assets.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that a statement of the assets had been given on page 54 of the Memorandum from which it could be seen that no securities had disappeared.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH still maintained that interest on securities had been shown as having gone down, and that there was no adequate explanation for it. He also failed to understand why the income from these should be nominal when the Government was concerned only with cash.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that the reduction in the interest was due to reasons already stated by him and also to the fluctuation in the money market.

MR. PUTTASWAMY continuing said that his object in referring to these matters was that the accounts should have been shown as they were and not manipulated to suit particular ideas. If the interest on Famine Insurance was taken to the revenue side it meant, so far as he could understand, that it could be utilised for any purpose.

In regard to the Mysore University, it was stated that a definite provision was promised to them. The speaker was afraid that such a procedure on the part of Government would fetter the discretion of the Legislature in the voting of grants.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY explained that there was a misconception of the point. This was only a convention. Although a fixed grant was made in the case of some

departments for a term of years, the necessity for the Legislature to vote upon it every year could not be dispensed with. This was the practice in British India also in regard to dealing with block grants. Even if the grant of the University was fixed for 5 years, the grant was subject to the vote of the Legislature every year.

MR. PUTTASWAMY further remarked that the education cess was being levied on poor raiyats though their income was very low but that a similar cess was not being levied on Government servants who were in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 and above. The Government servants commanded more facilities and enjoyed more privileges than the raiyats. The present system of taxation was not equitable and it was also defective in that it weighed heavily on one section of the population while the other section got all the benefit.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the education cess was at present levied almost entirely in district areas. The Municipal Regulation contained a provision for levying it in the municipal areas also. If the cess was made compulsory in municipal areas, the objection raised by Mr. Puttaswamy would disappear.

On the subject of primary education, MR. PUTTASWAMY said that the grant made for it was totally inadequate. In Travancore they were spending a sum of Rs 18 lakhs on primary education out of an income of 2½ crores and that without the imposition of a cess. But in Mysore the sum of Rs. 17 lakhs incurred on primary education included Rs. 10 lakhs raised from education cess. At the time of introducing the income-tax and education cess, Government committed themselves to use the proceeds for diffusing primary education which had not been kept up. When every country was providing more and more funds for the spread of primary education the case was the reverse in Mysore.

Touching the salaries paid to teachers, he remarked that it was anything but adequate for the teachers had to maintain themselves on a petty salary of Rs. 17 whereas even the motor drivers were earning 40 rupees a month. It was absolutely impossible for a teacher to make both ends meet with his small salary and this could not but produce an adverse effect upon the quality of instruction he imparted to the pupils.

The money that was being spent on University education was increasing year after year, though comparatively a small proportion of the population was benefited by the University. There was no necessity, in his opinion, to

have two colleges at Mysore, the Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges. The girls might as well attend the Maharaja's College as was the practice some years before. In these days when equal rights were claimed by women, there was no reason why they should not read with boys.

In the University budget a grant of Rs. 25,000 was provided for the Vice-Chancellor but the present Vice-Chancellor's term would expire within a few months. He did not think that a highly paid Vice-Chancellor was required any longer in Mysore.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the grant was provided in the ordinary course as there would be a Vice-Chancellor in any case. In regard to the Vice-Chancellor, he said that almost all modern Universities had full time Vice-Chancellors.

MR. PUTTASWAMY pointed out that the Bombay University had not.

THE DEWAN said that the Vice-Chancellor in Bombay was only an academical head whereas in Mysore he was the executive head of all the colleges in the State, with several other functions to perform. The University, he said, was fortunate in its present Vice-Chancellor. He was a very eminent person and had an international reputation and that the salary of Rs. 2,000 paid to him was by no means too much.

MR. PUTTASWAMY did not doubt it but thought that under the present financial condition of the State a highly paid Vice-Chancellor was too much of a luxury.

He also said that there was not much use to the raiyats in locating the Central Sericultural Farm in Mysore. In his opinion, more grainages should be established so that the raiyats could procure the seed nearer at hand.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was the policy of Government to have as many grainages as possible and that there were already proposals for locating such grainages at Sidlaghatta and Mugur.

MR. PUTTASWAMY put in a strong plea for increasing the representation of non-Brahmins in the public services. He said that there was an impression that if the non-Brahmins were appointed efficiency would suffer. He emphatically protested against any such impression gaining ground. Continuing further, he said that certain minimum standard qualifications should be fixed and wherever such qualifications were found among non-Brahmins, appointments should be given to them.

He pleaded more particularly that duly qualified non-Brahmins should be entertained in the higher grades of the Public Works Department so that the representation of non-Brahmins in that department might improve.

Referring to the Dewan's statement that political development would inevitably follow economic development, Mr. Puttaswamy thought that it was also possible for economic development to follow political development.

In his opinion when Swaraj for India materialised, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that Indian provinces would be classified on a linguistic basis and that Mysore would become the centre of Karnataka. It was the business of Mysore, therefore, to see that the system of Government was gradually altered to prepare for the consummation of that goal. As a preparation for such a consummation, he thought that a convention should be established under which constitutional Assemblies of the State should be recognised as definite entities of Government and that their resolutions should, as far as possible, when they are not prejudicial to the best interests of Government, be given effect to.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA, while congratulating the Government upon arranging for the oath of allegiance being taken by the non-official members of the Assembly, said that arrangements should also be made for the officers of Government to take an oath that they would in all their actions not go against the wishes of the people and that they would serve the raiyats who provided for their salary, truthfully and faithfully.

In regard to the solution of the problem of unemployment in the State he advocated a scheme similar to the Carnigie scheme and suggested that a committee should be appointed to make suggestions in the matter.

With reference to the statement made by a member that certain officers had not got sufficient work, he said that a retrenchment committee should be forthwith appointed to suggest measures of retrenchment and that their conclusions should be brought up for discussion in the Assembly. He wanted Government to give more consideration to the criticisms in the press, and to increase the facilities of the press rather than cut them down.

He was of opinion that permission should be freely granted to start newspapers in Mysore without any impediment and that no newspaper should be stopped without a judicial enquiry.

Referring to the observations of several members

regarding the grant to the Mysore University, MR. MIRLE LAKSHMINARANAPPA said that, as a matter of fact, the University grant had not on the whole been increased and that even if it had been increased, it was not at the expense of primary education.

He added that while the grant for primary education from 1921 to 1927 had increased three-fold, the grant for the University during the same period had, on an average, been really reduced. If, granting for the sake of argument the University should be forthwith abolished, the State would have in any case to bear the expenditure on the existing colleges and also provide for seats for Mysore students in other Universities at considerable expense. If to this expenditure the charges for the Oriental Library, Intermediate Colleges, and Archæological Department were added, the total expenditure would not, in his opinion, exceed the amount now provided for the University.

With reference to the argument that University education benefited only towns and not villages, he said that Medical and Engineering Colleges contained only very few students. They could not get entrance in the outside colleges and that even at some expense to the State they had to be provided for in Mysore.

He did not see how college fees could be enhanced when it was repeatedly stated that the Mysore people were very poor. He feared that if grants to the University were curtailed, efficiency might be affected and there would be danger of the recognition of our University being withheld by other Universities on account of inefficiency.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA did not agree with Mr. Narasinga Rao in his opinion that the term of employment and the pay of the judges of the Chief Court should be fixed in the Regulation in order to guard against the danger of the judges looking forward to higher favours from the Executive. He thought there was absolutely no reason for any such suspicion. The subordinate judiciary was under the existing system dependent upon the Government. They were still expected to be judicially independent. In the provincial High Courts the puisne judges would have their aspirations to be promoted as Chief Justices, etc., and there was no reason to entertain any suspicions of the kind stated by Mr. Narasinga Rao.

Mr. Dasappa vehemently pleaded for substantially increased grants for primary education. When Mysore was called a Model State everywhere, it behoved the Government

to see that it was a model even in the matter of education. As a matter of fact, it was a misnomer to call Mysore as a Model State when about 95 per cent of its people are steeped in ignorance. He failed to understand how the budget could be prepared without taking into consideration the real interests of the people. He also failed to understand how certain departments alone got more grants while important departments like the education could be denied them. When the general revenue of the State had increased to the extent of 15 lakhs, it was incumbent on the part of Government to allot a major portion of that increase towards primary education.

Comparing the expenditure on primary education in Mysore with that of the other South Indian States, he said that there was a very great disparity between the two.

With reference to the courses of study in the Engineering and Medical Colleges, he said that the Inter-Science courses leading to these colleges were a great impediment to the boys. He was of opinion that the committee that was going to be appointed to enquire into the question of admission in these two colleges should also investigate the question of revision of the courses of study.

He did not agree to the provision made for the agricultural colony. He was of opinion that the provision made therefor should more appropriately be given for primary education. He also complained that the scope for the backward communities to enter the Engineering Department was much too restricted for one reason or another. While formerly the B.E.'s were entertained as Sub-Assistant Engineers they were latterly being appointed as only Overseers in the first instance. He feared that this would be a great impediment to the backward classes.

He also pleaded for better representation of Vokkaligars in the Amildari grade. He was of opinion that promotions to the grade should be more by direct recruitment than from the lower ranks.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the object of Government was not to fill up these appointments merely on communal considerations.

With regard to the Bhadravati Works MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that Government had already spent 4 crores of rupeers of which 1·29 crores had been written down in addition to the loss so far incurred. He suggested that with this experience Government should be more careful in spending over schemes of that kind.

At this stage, the House adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO observed that the budget on the whole, as presented, was satisfactory, particularly in regard to the development of Irrigational Works and the formation of a Road Fund, and thanked the Government for the same.

He urged for more provision under malnad improvements, since a considerable portion of the grant now provided under it was being spent towards establishment and other charges, leaving only very little for improvements of roads, etc. He stressed the necessity for improving inter-village communications in the malnad and for the inclusion of an extra grant in respect of the same in the current year's budget. In particular he desired that the roads between Shimoga and Thirthahalli and between Shimoga and Sagar should be re-made to facilitate traffic.

In regard to the opening of a general hospital at Shimoga, he observed that a large sum of money was actually collected from the people and that only the Government share was awaited. Shimoga being the centre of malnad, he said that the need for a general hospital was keenly felt by the people. He therefore requested that a general hospital be opened as early as possible.

He pointed out the necessity for opening a Land Mortgage Bank in the malnad early as the raiyats felt it very difficult to get loans at lower rates of interest even though the Agriculturists' Relief Act had come into force. He requested the Government not to wait for the shares being subscribed for by the people but to work it with the Government contribution.

He next said that a Science section in the Intermediate College at Shimoga was necessary and that it should be sanctioned.

He pointed out that although the building for a Maternity at Thirthahalli was completed one year back, no recurring expenses for starting it were provided and that, as neither the District Board nor the Municipality could give anything towards its maintenance, the Government themselves should come forward and provide funds for it. He therefore requested that the entire cost should be met from the Malnad Improvement grant which should be suitably enhanced and that arrangements made to start the Maternity as early as possible.

He brought to notice that the pay of the teachers, especially in the malnad, was very inadequate and that the

scheme stated to have been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the fixing of the minimum pay of the teachers of 140 schools at Rs 20 each should be sanctioned as soon as possible. He thought that that scheme did not cost the Government more than Rs. 8,000.

He pointed out the desirability of opening a primary school in the Agricultural Farm at Marthur as the cost in that direction would not be more than Rs. 1,000, and that a scheme had been sent by the Deputy Director of Agriculture in that connection. It appeared, he said, that there was no necessity for a building and that the workmen themselves would agree to serve as teachers.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was no suitable place for opening a school there, that if the Deputy Director said that the building attached to the Farm might be utilised for the school also, it might require improvements to the extent of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO suggested that, at least, half the cost might be borne by the Government, the remaining half being borne by the District Board.

He next desired the opening of a separate district lock-up at Shimoga as the present building was a dilapidated one and afforded chance for the prisoners to escape.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that, whereas in Madras, the receipts under tree rent and tree tax were more or less the same, in Mysore, there was a large difference in receipts which showed that what was due to Government was going out and that the Government stood to lose about Rs. 8 lakhs per annum.

He said that the water pumps recently supplied could pump only 2,000 gallons which was hardly sufficient. As there was a large demand for even 4,000 gallons pump, he wanted that such pumps should be made available to the people requiring them.

He suggested that a tax should be levied on each Mysore cattle sold to outsiders so as to discourage large selling and pointed out that it would indirectly bring large revenue to Government.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH and other members opposed the suggestion.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that there was a great difference in the rates for the maintenance charges of district roads and provincial roads. In some cases, for example, near such important traffic centres like Bangalore and Mysore, the disparity in the rates was most noticeable.

He, therefore, requested that the rates should be equalised for a distance of about 10 to 15 miles round such places of business.

He desired the establishment of seed farms in each district by the Government to enable the raiyats to purchase seed in proper time.

In regard to primary education, he suggested that provision should be made for a High School at every taluk headquarter.

He also suggested that arrangements should be made to supply well-boring outfit to all taluks or, if not possible, at least to each district.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the District Boards were not prepared to purchase the outfit and that, however, they would be addressed once again in the matter. He added that the Government would be prepared to give an outfit either as a loan or on hire purchase system and that necessary steps would be taken by them if the District Boards came to some arrangement.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA next desired that barracks should be built for police constables.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that was the idea of the Government also.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that while lakhs and lakhs of rupees were spent on Bhadravati and Krishnarajasagara the money being found somehow or other, the Government pleaded their inability to find funds for the expansion of primary education. He requested that wherever buildings were ready, schools might be established, for which, he said that at least a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs be provided by withdrawing from reserves and that the grant for primary education be increased to that extent.

MR. RAMASWAMY observed that by changing every year text-books in middle schools, poorer people felt difficulty in purchasing books and requested that this should not be done.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that only English text-books were changed.

MR. RAMASWAMY next said that the supply of drugs in the hospitals was inadequate and requested that an increased provision might be made therefor.

MR. VEMA REDDY wanted that the members of the Representative Assembly should be given powers similar to those given for the members of the Legislative Council.

MR. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN who next spoke pressed for the increase of grant to primary education by at least

Rs. 2 lakhs. He also urged that the pay of primary school teachers should be increased to Rs. 20, more especially in the municipal areas.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that municipalities should undertake to pay a proportion of the cost of primary education.

Continuing, MR. ALI KHAN observed that he did not subscribe to the view point of Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiyya to the effect that there should be complete liberty of press, as in his opinion, there were no impartial and responsible presses in the State.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA who spoke next requested that steps should be taken to see that the Representative Assembly was adequately represented on the Senate of the Mysore University.

He deprecated the idea of transferring schools from one place to another and as an instance pointed out that a school in Malvalli where there were 2,000 people was transferred to some other place. He said that the Assistant Inspector should take more interest in the management of primary schools.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Director of Public Instruction would enquire into the matter.

In approving of the colonization scheme, MR. LINGE GOWDA said that he understood that 10 people would be given lands. He thought that out of that number, it would be better if two people trained from the school were selected.

He observed that the Village Panchayets did not work well, that the recoveries of the assessment were not prompt and that the supervision over their work was slack. He was of opinion that the Village Panchayet Inspectors should be abolished and the District Economic Superintendents who had very little work should be directed to look after the work of the Village Panchayets also. They had, at present, no control over the Village Panchayets and in one instance at least at Kikkeri, the raiyats did not care to come although the Superintendent invited them to see him. That was because the Government did not give the Economic Superintendents any control.

He requested for an enhancement of the provision under Drinking Water Wells in the Mysore District which was the largest district in the State.

He further requested that a good Police Training School might be established at Bangalore and desired that the present detective staff should be made more efficient.

He said that the provision for temperance reform was of no use unless the department itself took steps to abolish toddy shops.

MR. B. KESHAVIAH'S observations related to the following:—

(1) Increase of pay to primary school masters.

(2) Primary school buildings to be put up at Govern cost instead of demanding contributions from the people.

(3) Provision for primary education to be increased.

(4) Separation of the duties of the District Sanitary Officer from those of the Medical Officer.

(5) Increased grants for the Malnad improvement.

(6) Revival of the scheme of Kadur-Chickmagalur railway. In this connection he said that the District Board had already paid Rs. 7 lakhs collected from the cess funds and that the people were prepared to give an additional sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. The District Board was already levying the maximum cess at 6 pies a rupee and it was not possible to further increase it. It was understood that traffic prospects on that line were not very encouraging and that more than 4 per cent could not be realised on the capital expenditure. If so, people would be glad if a loan for any additional sum that would be required was given by the Government to the District Board at 4 per cent interest. In any case, he requested that the railway should be laid out soon.

He also requested that a road be opened between Belur and Mudigere.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI pointed out the necessity for a grant for building a Guest House for the use of the members of the Representative Assembly and requested that the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates might be expedited.

He was of opinion that it was better to spend reserves on useful works rather than keep them idle.

He thought that the supply of drugs to the hospitals was not based on any fixed principle. He was of opinion that the supply should be regulated according to the number of people visiting hospitals.

He thought that suitable grants were necessary both for University education and primary education. He pointed out that there was no use in having trained men in higher grades of education only and inexperienced teachers in the primary schools.

MR. GOPALA CHAR who followed practically supported the views expressed by Mr. C. Subba Rao.

MR. KATTE DAKAPPA pressed for the improvement in the means of communication in the malnad. He said that there were no roads worth mentioning in the malnad at present. He was, however, of opinion that whatever improvements were effected in the interests of malnad, unless primary education in the tract was improved, there was no use of improvements in other directions.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that the whole policy of the Government in the matter of the preparation of the budget should be altered. He was of opinion that it was a wrong policy altogether to trench upon reserves in the ordinary years, more especially when the ordinary revenues of the State had increased to a very appreciable extent. He thought that the reserves were meant for being utilised during lean years and they should not be available for expenditure during prosperous years. He thought that the administration was top-heavy and that, in spite of incessant demands from the Assembly to reduce the expenditure on staff, the Government were not pleased to do anything in the matter. It was incumbent on the part of Government to put a stop to the creation of more officers and the question of retrenchment of expenditure should be taken up immediately.

In regard to the judiciary also, some policy should be adopted. He thought that there was considerable difference between executive justice and judicial justice. People would have more confidence in the latter than in the former for apparent reasons. The judiciary should not be allowed to look for favours from the Executive. If the highest court in the land was made independent of the Executive, it would necessarily be a corrective and an example to lower courts also.

Secondly, he was of opinion that the budget policy should as a rule be laid down according to the wishes of the people. It was only then a way would be paved for the advent of responsible Government later on. He urged that an opportunity should be given to the people to assert their voice in public administration. He did not agree with the statement of Mr. K. T. Seshaiya that the heads of departments, specially in the Police and the Judicial Departments, should be Europeans. That statement was most unpatriotic. It was the pride of the people in India that they had no sort of racial spirit and at such a time, the cry for a foreign head of the department would be considered unpatriotic in the extreme. He was firmly of opinion that whatever the faults of the Mysore people, they were not wanting in patriotism. They only desired more powers in

the governmental affairs. The reason to his mind was that the time spirit had changed and with it the experience of the people. This was an age of democracy and the incessant request of the people for greater powers in the administration could not be resisted. He said that the proud privilege of allowing responsible government in Mysore by changing the existing system of administration should go to the present Dewan. The people had been asking now and again for reforms. There was no doubt that Mysore had what might be called self-government under its own beloved Maharaja. The fame of Mysore had reached far and wide, and by satisfying the reasonable aspirations of the people, that fame should be enhanced. The Government should see that the people were capable of taking higher powers in the administration.

At this stage, MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH asked why the congress people in the State made much of hoisting the national flag in the State.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that that was a different matter altogether. He only desired that sufficient facilities should be given to the people to take more responsibilities in the Government. He implored the Government not to stifle the aspirations of the people. All reasonable reforms so as to associate the people with the administration should be given. There might have been need for committees like the Butler Committee and the Simon Commission in British India. But in Mysore, there was absolutely no such need as there was a most popular Maharaja with a popular Dewan under him. All that was wanted was an ordered popular Government in Mysore and that repressive policy should be put a stop to. It was impossible to conceive that there was anybody in the State who would work against the best interests of the country. It was the business of the Government to pacify the people and take them into confidence. If this was done, he thought that responsible Government would be in sight.

At this stage, THE DEWAN announced that an adjournment motion to discuss the low percentage of passes in the recent Intermediate and B.A. Examinations had been tabled and enquired whether there were at least 50 members who would support the motion. As there were 50 members who supported it, he fixed the discussion at 4 P.M. the next day.

The Assembly then rose for the day to meet again the next day.